

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the State. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be employed in each congressional district.)"

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, elected the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may be recognized as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, faces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

The Times to-morrow will be as attractive and interesting a paper as has ever been published in Richmond. It will be of sixteen pages, and will, of course, contain its regular report of the latest telegraphic news, and its accustomed society, State and general correspondence, local news, markets and interesting miscellany; but, besides these, it will contain a number of excellent special articles, late fashion notes, &c., all beautifully and handsomely illustrated. These features will of themselves enable us to present to our readers a model newspaper; but to add to its attractiveness, it will also have a splendidly-executed cut of the Richmond Howitzers' monument, soon to be erected, of which our well-known home artist, William L. Shepard, is the sculptor, and which has been cast in New York by Casper Buberl. Even if The Times to-morrow had nothing else to commend it, this alone would make the demand for it unusually great. Look out for Sunday's Times.

When Chairman Harritt, of the National Committee, heard full returns of the large registration in New York Thursday morning, he retired to rest about 1 A. M. for a quiet and well-earned sleep and pleasant dreams. Later in the day he examined the returns by election districts and ascertained that the registration was much larger in the districts where Democrats abound than where Republicans live. Then he smiled and remarked:

"The registration means that the people of New York, as elsewhere, have made up their minds deliberately on the Democratic side. This is a Democratic year, and especially so is it evident in the great city of New York."

Hurrah for Cleveland and Stevenson!

Senator Gorman says that he opposed Cleveland's nomination at Chicago because he thought he could not be elected, but that now he realizes that he was wrong, and that the ex-President was by far the strongest man whom the Democrats could have put in the field. If you had read The Times, Senator, you might have been convinced of this long before the convention was held.

Mrs. C. Bresloe, of Brooklyn, is very much displeased at bicyclers riding on the asphalted streets of that city on Sunday, because, she says, "the limbs of these young men are an infection aesthetically and from the standard of good taste." Perhaps the young men will improve in this respect. As they grow older their limbs will probably become better developed.

SUSPICIOUSLY QUIET.

Every indication points to Cleveland's overwhelming election. The principles upon which the Democracy are conducting the campaign are evidently irresistible in a campaign of principle, as is shown by the abandonment of the Republican party by so many such men as Wayne MacVeagh and Judge Cooley, whose consciences will not permit them longer to remain in the ranks of so revolutionary and corrupt an organization. Then again there is the immense registration in New York, which clearly indicates such large Democratic gains as will make that State—which, by common consent, is recognized as the pivotal State—certain for the Democratic standard-bearer. All this added to the fact that the same reasons now exist for a Democratic tidal wave as existed in 1890 render the outlook so strongly Democratic that a prediction of Cleveland's election is apparently very safe.

There is, however, an air of suspicion about the contest which causes doubt to dispel absolute certainty. It has been noted that this campaign is the most remarkably quiet one that the country has ever seen, and this has been attributed to the theory that the voters have made up their minds definitely for whom to vote, and therefore show no enthusiasm. This may be so, and doubtless is so in many instances; but there is cause to fear that this is not the reason the Republican leaders are quiet.

From the beginning, the Republican leaders have been depending on success through the medium of immense campaign funds, and though making no great effort at noise and fuss, they are day by day busily frying fat and saying nothing. Already they have a campaign fund of several million dollars, and are still accumulating more, and they must have some object in thus piling up money.

They are not keeping quiet for nothing. We may be sure, and their main, indeed, only, hope, now is to be able to offset the strength of Democratic anti-rober protection and Force bill teachings by the purchase of votes and corruption of voters, as they did in 1888. The negro Langston says that something has been done which, in his opinion, changed Virginia, in three days, from a safely Democratic to at least a doubtful State, and to Alabama and other localities we read that Radical money is being liberally sent in the hope of breaking up the solid South.

We do not believe the corruptionists will be successful. Millions upon millions of dollars would not be equal in the South to the horrors and deplorable consequences of one Force bill, while in the North tariff extortions and the Australian ballot will act as great safeguards against corruption. Still to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and now that it is pretty well understood that boodle is to be the main hope of Radicalism from now until the 8th of November, it behooves the Democracy to do whatever they can to destroy its subtle and baleful influence.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT DEFIES THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The notorious John I. Davenport, of New York city, has assumed a position towards the committee of the House of Representatives sent there to investigate him and his office which shows that he holds it in utter contempt. He not only refuses to obey its summons to appear before it, but grins so broadly that an innocent person may say he is laughing at it. The New York Sun says, editorially, the House of Representatives has "delegated its immense authority" to this committee, and that it "should go to the full extent of its power, in order to teach this person a lesson." It adds: "Its power is the power of the National Legislature with respect to witnesses that wilfully make default."

This is the common remark that the newspapers have made upon the event, and nothing could more plainly demonstrate the well-known ignorance of fundamental law which the average newspaper writer possesses than this view of Davenport's case. The fundamental law of the situation is this:

The Constitution confers upon the House of Representatives power to discipline and expel its members, and it makes that body the judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. It, therefore, makes it a quasi court in respect of these two matters, and the House consequently has an inherent authority to punish recalcitrant witnesses in these two matters, by virtue of its character of quasi court. But it is doubtful if it has this inherent power in respect to any other matter whatever, and it is equally doubtful if Congress could enact a law to confer such power upon it in respect to any other matter. We do not say it would be beyond the power of Congress, acting as a law making body, to confer such power upon the House in any case, because the point has never been judicially and finally determined. We express, however, a very decided opinion that it cannot be done, and for the following reason:

The Fifth amendment declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States has many times held that due process of law involves the right of a person proceeded against, either criminally or civilly, to a trial of the matter in controversy in a court where he will be distinctly notified in advance of the character of the charge, where he will be confronted with his accuser, and where he will have full opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses against him.

The House of Representatives is in no sense a court, and is part of a department of the Government essentially distinguished from the judicial department, and the Supreme Court, while not declaring in terms that the power cannot be conferred upon the House, questioned it to such an extent in Kilbourn's case as to leave very little room for controversy. In saying what we do, we are not talking at random. We are discussing settled principles of our constitutional law which have been determined and promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1876 the House of Representatives undertook to investigate the transactions of the real estate pool in Washington city, with which many public scandals had been connected. It charged a committee with the duty of doing this, conferring upon it power to summon and examine witnesses. The committee summoned before it Hallet Kilbourn, the secretary of the pool, and asked him who the members of the pool were. He refused to

answer the question, whereupon the committee reported that fact to the House, which brought Kilbourn before its bar, and, on his continuing his refusal, it ordered him to be committed to the common jail of the District, which order Thompson, its Sergeant-at-Arms, duly executed. Kilbourn sued the Sergeant for false imprisonment, and Thompson pleaded the order of the House as his warrant for what he had done. This brought the whole question of the Constitution and the powers of the House under the review of the Supreme Court, which held that it could not confer the power upon its Sergeant, and that he was therefore guilty of a trespass. The country cannot have forgotten that at the trial the jury rendered a verdict against Thompson for \$100,000 damages.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Mr. Justice Miller, which is one of the most luminous and powerful ever delivered in that historic body, may be seen in 103 U. S. R., 183. The power of the House was vested upon two grounds: First, That the House of Commons of England had always possessed the power and that the House of Representatives, being somewhat of a descendant of the House of Commons, must be supposed to have been given this power of its ancestor; and second, that a deliberate body like the House of Representatives must, in the nature of things, have such a power to be able to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution. The Court pronounced against both grounds.

It went into an examination of the constitution of the House of Commons, and showed that that body had once been a part of Parliament when Parliament was not only the law-making power of England, but also a high court, exercising all the functions of a court, the three orders, Lords, Commons and Clergy, sitting as one body, and not as now, as two. Later Parliament was divided into two bodies, Lords and Commons, each, however, retaining a number of the functions of a court, which they had both had in common while they sat as one body. The judicial power of the House of Commons having been derived in this way, the Court held that there was no analogy from which it could be supposed that it was intended the House of Representatives should have the power.

It must not be supposed that from this exposition of the law that the House of Representatives is powerless to conduct such inquiries as the public interests demand. Congress can make laws providing for its committees summoning witnesses and prescribing punishments for such as do not obey, and such witnesses can be prosecuted in the courts and punished for their recusancy as other persons who commit offenses are dealt with. By holding the House of Representatives down to this correct line of principle it is left with full power to procure information through its committees, but the citizen's inestimable right to be free from all punishment unless convicted by the verdict of a jury is in a prosecution governed by fixed rules preserved to him.

Senator Aldrich in his recent speech denied that the McKinley Tariff law was the result of a bargain between the fat-fryers and the Republicans, and says: "The intention of the party in regard to the tariff was known to the country long before the campaign was opened, and was set forth in its platform."

When the people voted for the Republicans in 1888, they did so under a promise of tariff reform, but they had no idea that their burdens of taxation, instead of being lessened, would be increased. And if this were not done in accordance with an express contract between the Radical leaders and the monopolists, it was certainly done with the knowledge that it would enable the Republican party to exact heavy campaign contributions from the few wealthy classes who would be benefited thereby.

Davenport says he has no time to attend to the Congressional committee appointed to investigate him. At this stage of the campaign, when corruption of the ballot-box and suppressing Democratic votes are so necessary to his party, it is highly probable that his time is fully occupied. It is likely, however, that the work he is now engaged in will furnish additional food for the Congressional investigation, and perhaps Congress will yet find a way to cure his insolence.

Quay is going to New York next week, he says, to take an active part in the campaign. Everybody knows what that means, but he will find his work decidedly up hill. The Australian ballot law has gone into effect since '88.

Our Filthy Streets.

I would like to say that in no city of its size that I have visited are the streets allowed to remain in such a disgustingly filthy condition as are those of this beautiful city. They remind one of a vast stable yard. It is unpardonable that the business portion of the city should be allowed for a day to remain unwept. Where is the Board of Health? Oh! for a mighty shower to wash the filth away, that is the only remedy.
X. X. X.
Richmond, October 21st.

The Scouts on Duty.

The Scouts of the Union Democratic Club assembled at their club-room, in Powell's Hall, for inspection at 8:30 o'clock last evening. After a thorough and complete inspection of their uniforms, the president, William H. Cullingworth, of the Union Club, read an invitation from Old Dominion Club to attend their meeting at Old Market Hall on next Monday evening to hear the address of Colonel John R. Fellows, which was unanimously accepted. They will attend in the body, uniformed, accompanied by the Eagle band.

Mr. W. H. Cullingworth addressed the Scouts and gave them much encouragement from a Democratic standpoint. The Scouts are doing good work in the campaign and will make a fine display Monday night.

Jumped the Track.

About 10:30 last night electric car No. 62, while moving very rapidly down Barton street, jumped the track on the corner of Twelfth street and ran into the Dodson Hotel, breaking out one of the front windows of the hotel and completely wrecking the car.

Mr. T. J. Baker was motorman and E. T. Whitaker conductor. They were carrying a crowded car. Mr. Douglas, who was on the rear of the car, received a severe shock. The motorman had his hand cut, and a man whose name is not known was also cut on the hand.

Oh, sing a song of juicy hams and crisp, delicious bacon.
The echo of whose name, alone, your appetite would wake.
So savory and tender, so wholesome and nutritious—
Of course you've guessed? Oh, yes, indeed, 'Tis "FELKIE'S" DELICIOUS!
Just out of order via Beaumont's Pills.

ACROSS THE JAMES.

NEWS ITEMS FROM MANCHESTER.

Political Pleasantries at Midlothian.
Charges Made by Hon. George D. Wise Are Pronounced Untrue.

MANCHESTER BUREAU THE TIMES, 111 HULL STREET, BEATTIE BLOCK.
Hon. George D. Wise and Mr. Haskins Hobson had some harsh words during discussion of political questions at a bar-becue at Midlothian Thursday last. After Mr. C. V. Meredith had spoken on the Democratic side and dinner was over, Mr. Hobson made a speech. Mr. Wise followed, and in his remarks declared that Hobson acted as an agent of English holders of bonds trying to sell coupons to pay taxes with, which statement Mr. Hobson declared was false. Mr. Wise repeated it, and Mr. Hobson said the author was a liar. Much excitement was created. Mr. Wise gave as authority Mr. W. S. Archer, of Powhatan, a cousin of Mr. Hobson. Again Mr. Hobson pronounced it false. Mr. Wise further said he had been told that Mr. Hobson tried to sell a liquor dealer coupons to pay taxes with, and then went in a church meeting to have a man turned out of church for selling liquor. Mr. Hobson denied this also, and there was more excitement, which finally calmed down. Mr. Grant was silent.

WERE THEY HARBOR THIEVES?
The body of Stephen Harris, the Brooklyn man found murdered near Temple's Crossing lately, was without any trousers or drawers when discovered, and it was thought that the murderer had stolen these garments.

A reporter for the State newspaper, while hunting yesterday morning found in a field, three miles from Manchester, a pair of trousers and a shirt, which it is barely possible belonged to the unfortunate man referred to. They were turned over to Captain Lipscomb, chief of the Manchester police.

OBITUARY.
The funeral of Linwood, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright, occurred from the house of his parents, 1911 Decatur street, yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. S. D. Cordle, a well-known citizen, died at his home Thursday, aged sixty-five, and he was buried in Maury cemetery, after funeral services at the late residence, on yesterday.

Mr. J. T. Bolton Merritt, a well-known citizen, and brother of Mr. O. I. Merritt, died yesterday, after continued ill health. He was a member of the Indiana Tribe of Red Men.

In cleaning the city water pipes a day or so since, workmen found several inch pipes choked up with acorns. The question is how came they there?

A war relic in the shape of a horse, which went through the late conflict and surrendered with his rider, Mr. Thomas B. Eanes, at Appomattox, died last Tuesday. "Old Tom" was his name, and he was thirty-eight years old. He was buried on the farm of Mr. Eanes with the honors of war.

The Chesterfield county board of supervisors will meet next Monday.

The Committee on Light of the Richmond City Council have promised the Manchester authorities to light the gas lamps on the Free bridge with regularity. Mr. Haskins Hobson and Mr. W. E. Grant, Third party candidate for Congress in this district, went through Manchester Thursday night en route for Henrico county.

The water company are laying mains along Everett street for the new fire plug.

Miss Emma B. Cobb, of Buckingham Courthouse, is visiting Mrs. Pattie W. Mosby, of Porter street.

Yesterday was a day of delight to the public school scholars, because it was holiday, and many infantile blessings were heaped on the head of the great Columbus for being the cause thereof.

On Thanksgiving day the young ladies of the Meade-Memorial church are to have a Thanksgiving dinner and supper.

Deer are having a run of it in Chesterfield now, for they are being hunted extensively.

Everything looked like Sunday around the city offices, postoffice and bank on yesterday.

Nothing on the docket of the Mayor's court yesterday morning.

The Whitty Stock Farm was at the fore in the Exposition, with a number of premiums.

Mrs. Whitworth, wife of Captain John S. Whitworth, war commander of the Manchester Elliott Grays, and Miss Whitworth, are visiting in Manchester.

THE SEXENNIAL LEAGUE.

The Richmond Lodges Consider the Situation.
The adjourned meeting of all lodges in this city and Manchester, representing upwards of \$100,000 of certificates of the Sexennial League, was held at Druids' Hall last night. Captain W. A. Lipscomb, of Manchester, presiding.

The committee appointed to go to Philadelphia to investigate matters presented a very lengthy and complete report, presenting the facts of both sides at issue, and after some discussion as to what course to pursue, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the committee appointed to go to Philadelphia to investigate the affairs of the League have performed that duty fairly and impartially as to the true state of affairs as they found them; and whereas, we learn from this report that application for the appointment of a receiver has not only been made, but that the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has also instituted quo warranto proceedings attacking the legality of the charter of this and kindred institutions, and which can only result in a long and expensive litigation, and to the injury of the League; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we have the utmost confidence in the integrity, honesty and sincerity of the supreme officers, yet we are satisfied that the League cannot stand in the face of the many attacks being made; and we, therefore, commend to them for their serious and earnest consideration the action of the supreme officers of Vesta and Universal Order of Security; and be it further

Resolved, That believing that the greatest good to the greater number can be accomplished by the speedy winding up of the affairs of the League, and that with this end in view, that able counsel be employed to present our views before the courts of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That having no other means of reaching the other lodges of the League, that the Associated Press be requested to furnish all newspapers a synopsis of the action of these lodges, and that other lodges be requested to join us in an effort to immediately wind up the affairs of the order; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of the lodges of Richmond and Manchester be extended to the committee for the thorough manner in which they have performed their duty, and recommend their full and elaborate report to the consideration of all lodges throughout the United States, and to the newspapers of this city in advance for reporting these resolutions through their columns.

It was decided to pay assessments until further notice, after which the meeting adjourned subject to call of chairman.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

A Question That Would Puzzle the Officers and the People.
Thomas Wood, or Thomas Hahr, arrested on the Exposition grounds on the testimony of his own wild talk, under suspicion of being in some mysterious way connected with the Lizzie Borden murder case in Fall River, Mass., is still in jail.

The ground for suspicion, if there ever was any of sufficient weight to warrant his arrest, has been dissipated by subsequent information, and yet Wood is held in jail.

Except as far as Wood's personal injury is concerned this seems to have been

a case of much ado about nothing. Any way this is the public estimate of it, and Wood is still held in durance vile with the vague hope that something else may turn up against him.

On the same theory the entire horde of fakirs on the Exposition grounds might be arrested with the same propriety.

It seems to be a case of two much talk on Wood's part, and too much zeal on the part of the county officers.

This estimate of the affair made by The Times at the beginning has been confirmed by all subsequent events bearing on the case.

It would probably puzzle the officers as much as the public to give a sufficient reason for holding this unfortunate individual.

The marriage of Miss Mary J. Holmes, daughter of Mr. James E. and Annie Holmes, to Mr. Alfred H. Anderson will take place at the residence, 1236 north Second, next Tuesday, 25th instant, at 6 P. M.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

The REMNANT SALE continues to-day to give zest to the Saturday selling. And we keep open till 9 to-night. Saturday is a wonderful buying day. We'll touch about the store here and there to give you price hints—

There's Books! Hundreds and hundreds of new ones coming. Those that have been here a while don't look so pretty. To improve matters we'll virtually give away—

300 Paper-Back Books—not all trash; many standard things among them, to-day 3c each.
These 15c Paper Backs to-day 10c.
These 25c Paper Backs to-day 15c.
A few books of Common Prayer, been 68c; to-day 35c.
Catholic Prayer Books for half to-day. The \$1.18 lot at 50c; Novocoro, from \$1.90 go to 90c; La Vamp, from \$1.65 to 85c. Good binding and clear print.

Small vials of Heliotrope, 3c.
Sachet Powder, heliotrope, violet and white rose, 3c.

Govine's Face Powder, white and flesh, 15c instead of 25c.
Queen of the Toilet, 25c, instead of 50c.

Face Wash, 25c, instead of 50c.
7-inch Dressing Combs, a few only, 3c.
Oriental Tooth Paste, 15c from 25c.

30c Hair Brushes at 19c.
Double Back English Brush, 3 sizes, 19, 29 and 50c.
Clothes Brushes, 9c.
Hat Brushes, 35c.
Nail Brushes, 7c.
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 20c.

This is the last day to receive orders for Stamping at half price. We've had a perfect avalanche of work. Newest patterns for your picking. We stamp linen, felt, plush, anything.

Felt, all colors, 2 yards wide, \$1.09 per running yard, or we'll split it and sell you a square yard for 55c.

There's a number of odd pairs Lace Corsets in same department.

Kid Gloves—lots to close—Ladies' Mousquetaires, gray and tan, sizes 5½ to 6¾, have been \$1.19 to \$1.42, to-day 49c.

Misses' Suede Gauntlets, to-day 50c, were 89c, tan and gray.

Some Ladies' Suits for little—
A 36-inch Navy Blue Hazer Suit, \$4.75.
An All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, size 36, \$6.75.
A Blue Broadcloth Suit, size 32, for \$7.49.
A Navy Blue suit of Heavy diagonal, size 34, for \$7.
1 Eton Suit, Coat effect, 3 pieces, \$10.50.
A Handsome Imported Tight-Fitting Suit, size 38, \$12.50 instead of \$35.

These Saturday prices are truly worth prompt attention.

Here's some little things at the Corset counter. Perhaps, too, you can find what you want among the broken size Corsets at half or about.

Silk Corset Laces, colors, 50c instead of 75c.
Corset Garters, 7c.
Buckle Corsets, Laces, want dry open, but unbreakable when you want it to, 10c.
P. D. Kid Covered Laces, 20c.
P. D. Canvas Covered Corsets, 10c.
Kid-Covered Side Bones, 10c; cloth covered, 8c.

If you have put off getting your Carpet and really want it for Sunday, buy this morning and it'll be laid by night.

Of course, remnants in Dress Stuffs, Silks and Linens to-day.

Six Sock specialties from a stock ranging from 5c the pair upward. Bear in mind that stockings were never so advantageously bought as now:

Men's Flyette Finish French, seamless, double heel and toe, ought to be 17c, but are 12c.
Oxford Gray, seamless, extra heavy, 12c.
Unbleached French Half-Hose, light weight, 10c.
Black, brilliant and absolutely stainless, 10c.
Fast colors, mode or tan, seamless, medium weight, 13c.
Extra heavy unbleached, seamless, double heel and toe, 15c.

Saturday is a great day for Men's goods.

THE COHEN CO.

COOK STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS AND GASOLINE STOVES.

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COOK STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS AND GASOLINE STOVES.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.
TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

BUSINESS HOURS—8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

NEW IDEAS
In Ladies' Furnishings.

The approaching Fall Season brings with it many new ideas for the adornment of the "fair sex." Artists are racking their brains for months to bring forth some new and original thing. We are now ready to place before you some of their ideal productions.

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY,
Ribbon Girdles.

This is the very newest of the many. Has been pronounced by all to be such a dear, sweet idea. It is made of one-inch ribbons and we predict for it a grand success. The colors are brown, navy, lavender, light blue, pink, mair, garnet, white and black, \$1.50 each.

"SILK PLASTRONS" in Glace and Plaid effects, with ruffles, \$2 each.

"LACE PLASTRONS" of white and cream lace, all of the newest varieties of fine laces. These fasten at the neck. \$1 to \$2.75 each.

"CHIFFON PLASTRONS" of embroidered chiffon edges in all of the evening shades. The indications are that these will be as popular as they were last season. 75c each.

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